

SENATE RECORD VOTE ANALYSIS

104th Congress
1st Session

Vote No. 397

September 5, 1995, 5:30 p.m.
Page S-12567 Temp. Record

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS/Final Passage

SUBJECT: Department of Defense Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1996 . . . S. 1087. Final passage, as amended.

ACTION: BILL PASSED, 62-35

SYNOPSIS: As passed, S. 1087, the Department of Defense Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1996, will appropriate \$242.7 billion for the military functions of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1996, which is \$6.4 billion more than requested and \$2.3 billion less than the fiscal year (FY) 1995 funding level. Details are provided below.

- Military personnel: \$68.881 billion (a decrease of \$2.220 billion from fiscal year (FY) 1995 and \$184.4 million more than requested), including: \$19.777 billion for the Army; \$16.979 billion for the Navy; \$17.156 billion for the Air Force; and \$5.887 billion for the Marine Corps; key provisions include the following: active duty end strength, including the Reserves and Guards, will be 2,415,484; a 2.4 percent pay raise will be given, effective January 1, 1996; and a 5.2 percent increase will be given in the basic allowance for quarters (the President requested a 3.4 percent increase).

- Operation and Maintenance: \$79.941 billion, including: \$17.947 billion for the Army; \$21.195 billion for the Navy; \$18.202 billion for the Air Force; and \$2.342 billion for the Marine Corps; key initiatives include the following: \$322 million will be added to the services accounts to be used solely for the repair and improvement of barracks and housing for single service members; the SR-71 spy airplane will be maintained through FY 1996; \$0 will be provided for peacekeeping (the Administration requested \$65 million); \$1.49 billion will be provided for environmental restoration; \$325 million will be provided for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program (to promote denuclearization and reduce the threat of weapons proliferation in the former Soviet Union); and \$60 million will be provided for clearing landmines for humanitarian purposes.

- Procurement: \$44.461 billion (\$5.799 billion more than requested and \$1.336 billion more than provided in FY 1995), including: \$1.1 billion for 24 F/A-18 C/D Hornets; \$846.6 million for the Army's missile procurement account; \$700 million for the SSN-23 Seawolf submarine (total funding for the 3 Seawolf submarines will be capped at \$7.223 billion); \$3.58 billion for four DDG-51 destroyers; \$1.3 billion for the LHD-7 amphibious assault ship; \$143 million for B-1B bomber procurement; \$2.59 billion for C-17 transport aircraft; and \$777 million for National Guard and Reserve procurements.

(See other side)

YEAS (62)			NAYS (35)			NOT VOTING (3)	
Republicans (48 or 92%)		Democrats (14 or 31%)	Republicans (4 or 8%)		Democrats (31 or 69%)	Republicans (2)	Democrats (1)
Abraham	Hutchison	Breaux	Brown	Baucus	Graham	Helms- ^{2AY}	Akaka- ⁴
Ashcroft	Inhofe	Bryan	Hatfield	Biden	Harkin	Murkowski- ²	
Bennett	Jeffords	Ford	McCain	Bingaman	Kennedy		
Bond	Kassebaum	Heflin	Roth	Boxer	Kerrey		
Burns	Kempthorne	Hollings		Bradley	Kerry		
Campbell	Kyl	Inouye		Bumpers	Kohl		
Chafee	Lott	Johnston		Byrd	Lautenberg		
Coats	Lugar	Lieberman		Conrad	Leahy		
Cochran	Mack	Mikulski		Daschle	Levin		
Cohen	McConnell	Moynihan		Dodd	Moseley-Braun		
Coverdell	Nickles	Murray		Dorgan	Pell		
Craig	Packwood	Nunn		Exon	Pryor		
D'Amato	Pressler	Reid		Feingold	Rockefeller		
DeWine	Santorum	Robb		Feinstein	Sarbanes		
Dole	Shelby			Glenn	Simon		
Domenici	Simpson				Wellstone		
Faircloth	Smith						
Frist	Snowe						
Gorton	Specter						
Gramm	Stevens						
Grams	Thomas						
Grassley	Thompson						
Gregg	Thurmond						
Hatch	Warner						

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:

1—Official Business
2—Necessarily Absent
3—Illness
4—Other

SYMBOLS:

AY—Announced Yea
AN—Announced Nay
PY—Paired Yea
PN—Paired Nay

● Research, development, test, and evaluation: \$35.474 billion, including: \$3.037 billion for the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO; \$671 million (\$300 million more than requested) will be to accelerate the development of a national missile defense system); and \$238 million for the Technology Reinvestment Program (the Administration requested \$500 million).

Miscellaneous:

- \$35 million will be appropriated for the Marine Corps' Surface-to-Air Missile;
- \$42 million will be available for the Troops-to-Teachers Program and \$10 million will be available for the Troops-to-Cops Program;
- by October 1, 1995, disbursements in excess of \$1 million will have to be matched to specific obligations, and by September 30, 1996, disbursements in excess of \$500,000 will have to be so matched;
- defense contracts will not pay individual contractors in excess of \$250,000 yearly;
- military personnel convicted of felonies will not be paid after being convicted;
- \$10 million will be available for the Strategic Target System; and
- the financing of risk fees for loans under the Defense Export Loan Guarantee Program will be prohibited.

Those favoring final passage contended:

The Senate's Defense Authorization bill, the House's Defense Authorization bill, and the House's Defense Appropriations bill have higher funding levels for defense than this bill, which has had to stay within its 602(b) budget allocation. Within this limit, it will provide funding that closely parallels the priorities set forth in the pending authorization bill. S. 1087 will fully fund the proposed Senate authorizations for active duty end-strengths, the proposed military pay raise, and the proposed increase in the allowance for quarters. No funding will be provided for ongoing operations, in keeping with recent practices. The House appropriations bill contains such funding, so this decision will have to be discussed in conference. Like the Senate authorization bill, this bill will provide \$777 million for Guard and Reserves equipment, but, unlike the authorization bill, that funding is not earmarked. Another key feature of this bill is that it will provide an extra \$300 million to accelerate the development and deployment of a national missile defense system. This feature, which is very controversial, is still under discussion on the pending authorization bill, and we hope that it will be resolved. Most Senators are in agreement that this system is greatly needed; the argument is over the process, not the goal. Most of the \$6.4 billion increase in this bill over the amount requested by President Clinton is for needed procurement items. The Nation's defenses have been decimated in recent years. End-strengths have been slashed, and deployment levels are at historic highs. Troops receive little training, and operation and maintenance funds have been raided to pay for ongoing operations. However, the most egregious problem is that procurement has virtually seized. Our forces are no longer being modernized, and as current equipment becomes unreliable and dated the security of our Nation will drastically decline. Overall, procurement accounts have declined by 71 percent since 1985. In the words of the Congressional Budget Office, the Pentagon has entered a "procurement holiday." The extra funding in this bill will correct only a small part of the procurement shortfall. In summary, this bill closely tracks the defense authorization bill within the constraints of its 602(b) allocation. We trust that it will meet with the support of a majority of our colleagues.

Those opposing final passage contended:

We oppose this bill because it will spend more than \$6 billion more than requested by the President. It is unjust to increase funding for defense at the same time as we are cutting funding for welfare, education, and other urgent social needs, and it is reckless when we have a nearly \$5 trillion debt. Further, we are not pleased with the manner in which the extra money will be spent--if we are going to spend more, we should at least apply it to our most urgent military needs. For instance, for a mere \$130 million we could maintain a fourth combat-coded squadron of B-52 bombers. Unfortunately, most of the additional spending will be used for procurement of weapons that are not of great priority. We oppose this additional spending, and thus oppose this bill.